Atteriini from Ecuador (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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Abstract: In total 24 species of Atteriini collected in Ecuador are listed and 13 species are described as new: *Sisurcana* ***llaviucana*** **sp. n.,** *Sisurcana* ***alticolana*** **sp. n.,** *Sisurcana* ***papallactana*** **sp. n.,** *Sisurcana* ***bifurcana*** **sp. n.,** *Sisurcana* ***antisanae*** **sp. n.,** *Sisurcana* ***triangulifera*** **sp. n.,** *Sisurcana* ***analogana*** **sp. n.,** *Sisurcana* ***fasciana*** **sp. n.,** *Sisurcana* ***cirrhochlaena*** **sp. n.,** *Sisurcana* ***firmuncus*** **sp. n.,** *Sisurcana* ***spinana*** **sp. n.,** *Anacrusis* ***napoensis*** **sp. n.,** *Holoptygma* ***sarahpelzae*** **sp. n.** The females of *Sisurcana ranunculata* (Meyrick, 1926) and *Anacrusis erioheir* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006 are described and figured for the first time. An overview of all Atteriini species currently known from Ecuador is given. The material studied is at present in the Volker Pelz collection, Ruppicheroth, Germany. Eventually the holotypes (all males) will be deposited in the Senckenberg-Museum, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

Key words: new species, Andes, cloud forest, high altitudes, species-list

Atteriini aus Ecuador (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Zusammenfassung: Es werden Daten zu insgesamt 24 Atteriini-Arten aus Ecuador aufgelistet, von denen 13 neu beschrieben werden (siehe Liste der neuen Taxa in der englischen Zusammenfassung). Die Weibchen von *Sisurcana ranunculata* (Meyrick, 1926) and *Anacrusis erioheir* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006 werden erstmalig beschrieben und abgebildet. Eine Übersicht aller bislang aus Ecuador bekannten Atteriini-Arten wird präsentiert. Das Material befindet sich in der Sammlung Volker Pelz, Ruppicheroth, Deutschland. Die Holotypen (alles Männchen) werden an das Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Deutschland, gelangen.

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Resumen: En éste articulo se presenta datos de 24 especies de Atteriini. Se describen 13 nuevas especies de Atteriini. La lista de las taxas nuevas se encuentra en el resumen ingles. Se describen y figuran las hembras de *Sisurcana ranunculata* (Meyrick, 1926) y *Anacrusis erioheir* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006 por primera vez. Se presenta una lista de todas las especies de Atteriini reportadas de Ecuador. El material esta por ahora en la colección de Volker Pelz, Ruppicheroth, Alemania, pero los holotipos (todos machos) de las especies nuevas estan determinados ultimamente para el Senckenberg-Museum, Frankfurt am Main, Alemania.

Introduction

Recently Atteriini of Ecuador were studied by Razowski (2004), Razowski & Becker (2004), Razowski & Pelz (2004) and by Razowski & Wojtusiak (2006). Atteriini are a rather neglected group. According to Powell et al. (1995) and Powell (1986) the tribe was represented only by 39 species and 8 genera. In Ecuador as much as 39 species and 4 genera are discovered until now. In the currently studied material we found 24 species of which 13 are described as new. We follow the systematic arrangement proposed by Powell (1986).

The species were collected in forest habitats at the altitudes of 900–3430 m in the provinces specified in the following list. For single species the altitudinal span between collecting sites was occasionally about 600 m or 1000 m, at maximum 1500 m (*Anacrusis rubida* Razowski, 2004).

Actually the following 39 Atteriini species are reported for Ecuador (in the list the distribution according to the provinces and the elevation where the species was found so far is given; the species dealt with in the present publication are marked with an asterisk *):

**Sisurcana llaviucana* sp. n. — Azuay, Loja (2965–3320 m)

**Sisurcana alticolana* sp. n. — Azuay (3300 m)

**Sisurcana papallactana* sp. n. — Napo (3350–3430 m)

Sisurcana rhora Razowski & Becker, 2004 — Morona-Santiago (2450–2950 m)

Sisurcana pallidobrunnea Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006 — Morona-Santiago (2200 m)

Sisurcana leptina Razowski, 2004 — Pichincha (1300 m)

**Sisurcana chromotarpa* Razowski & Pelz, 2004 — Morona-Santiago, Pastaza, Napo (900–2180 m)

Sisurcana holographa Razowski & Pelz, 2004 — Morona-Santiago (1100 m)

**Sisurcana bifurcana* sp. n. — Napo (2180 m)

Sisurcana atterimima Razowski & Pelz, 2004 — Morona-Santiago (1700 m)

**Sisurcana topina* Razowski & Pelz, 2004 — Morona-Santiago, Tungurahua (1100–1700 m)

**Sisurcana antisanae* sp. n. — Napo (3430 m)

Sisurcana margaritae Razowski & Pelz, 2004 — Morona-Santiago (1100 m)

Sisurcana heredographa Razowski & Pelz, 2004 — Morona-Santiago (900 m)

**Sisurcana triangulifera* sp. n. — Napo (2120 m)

**Sisurcana ranunculata* (Meyrick, 1912) — Pichincha (2068 m)

**Sisurcana analogana* sp. n. — Pichincha (1700 m)

**Sisurcana fasciana* sp. n. — Napo, Loja (1850–2200 m)

**Sisurcana procidua* Razowski & Pelz, 2004 — Morona-Santiago, ?Loja (1700–[?]2200 m)

Sisurcana polychondra Razowski & Becker, 2004 —

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Morona-Santiago (2450–2800 m)

Sisurcana paenulata Razowski & Becker, 2004 — Morona-Santiago (2800 m)

**Sisurcana sectator* Razowski & Becker, 2004 — Carchi, Pichincha (2200–2300 m)

**Sisurcana aluminias* (Meyrick, 1912) — Pichincha (1700–2068 m)

**Sisurcana cirrhochlaena* sp. n. — Morona-Santiago, Napo (1100–1850 m)

**Sisurcana citrochyta* (Meyrick, 1926) — Morona-Santiago, Napo, Pastaza, Tungurahua (450–1600 m)

**Sisurcana firmuncus* sp. n. — Napo (2180 m)

**Sisurcana umbellifera* (Meyrick, 1926) — Pichincha, ?Napo (1700–2300 m)

Sisurcana temna Razowski & Becker, 2004 — Morona-Santiago (2800–3100 m)

**Sisurcana spinana* sp. n. — Napo (2120 m)

Archipimima tylonota (Meyrick, 1932) — Morona-Santiago (1100 m)

Archipimima archipiforma Razowski & Pelz, 2004 — Morona-Santiago (1100 m)

**Archipimima sinuocostana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006 — Morona-Santiago, Loja (2200–2450 m)

Anacrusis aerobatica (Meyrick, 1927) — Pastaza, Morona-Santiago (1300–2200 m)

**Anacrusis napoensis* sp. n. — Napo (2180 m)

**Anacrusis erioheir* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006 — Morona-Santiago, Napo, Pichincha (1700–2450 m)

Anacrusis rubida Razowski, 2004 — Chimborazo, Pichincha (1300–2800 m)

Anacrusis ruptimacula (Dognin, 1904) — Loja

**Holoptygma lurida* (Meyrick, 1912) — Morona-Santiago, Tungurahua, Napo (900–2120 m)

**Holoptygma sarahpelzae* sp. n. — Pichincha (1700–2068 m)

Methods

Numbers in the descriptions of labial palpi refer to the proportion of their total length to the horizontal diameter of the compound eye.

According to Kristensen (2003: 103), the "aedeagus" is termed "phallus" in this publication.

Abbreviations:

>	Road from > to
CREA	Centro de Reconversión Económica del Austro (Azuay, Cañar y Morona-Santiago, Ecuador)
CVPR	Collection Volker Pelz, Ruppichteroth, Germany
GU	Genitalia slide (V.P.: dissected by and in coll. V. Pelz)
HT	Holotype
ISEZ	Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals PAS, Kraków, Poland
LT	Lectotype
N, E, S, W	compass points
PAS	Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland
PUCE	Museo de Zoología, Centro de Biodiversidad y Ambiente, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Quito, Ecuador
PN	National Park
Prov.	Province
PT	Paratype(s)
SMFL	Lepidoptera collection of Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
sta	collecting station
Ws	wing span (in the legends only)

Systematic part

Sisurcana llaviucana sp. n.

(Figs. 1–3, 37, 67)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Azuay-Prov., PN Cajas, Laguna Llaviuco, 3225 m, 2°50′38″ S, 79°8′35″ W, 12. x. 2002, sta 26, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-2199-V.P. (CVPR, eventually SMFL).

Paratypes (9 ♂♂, 1 ♀, all Ecuador): 1 ♂ (GU-2233-V.P.), 1 ♀ (GU-2202-V.P.), same data as holotype. 2 ♂♂ (GU-2203-V.P., GU-2204-V.P.), same locality as HT, but 11. x. 2002, sta 25, leg. Gielis & Pelz. 3 ♂♂ (GU-2200-V.P., GU-2201-V.P.), same locality as HT, but 5. x. 2002, sta 17, leg. Gielis & Pelz. 2 ♂♂ (GU-2241-V.P., GU-2206-V.P.), Azuay-Prov., 25 km S Cuenca, Puerto de Tinajilla, 3320 m, 3°9′46″ S, 79°1′30″ W, 6. x. 2002, sta 18, leg. Gielis & Pelz. 1 ♂ (GU-1506-V.P.), Loja-Prov., 60 km N Loja, 5 km N San Lucas, 2965 m, 3°40′56″ S, 79°16′9″ W, 10. x. 2002, sta 23, leg. Gielis & Pelz. All CVPR.

Etymology: The name is based on the locality name, Llaviuca. It is here defined as a noun in apposition.

Diagnosis

Facies reminiscent of *S. holographa* but *S. llaviucana* sp. n. with the broader forewing, the paler hindwing and the phallus upwardly curved at zone.

Description

♂ (Figs. 1, 2). Wing span 20 mm in HT. Head and thorax greyish brown; labial palpus 2.2, dorsally concolorous with head, laterally and the complete terminal joint darker. Costa of forewing slightly concave postmedially; apex pointed; termen sinuate beneath apex, convex postmedially. Ground colour cinnamon brown suffused and diffusely strigulated with greyish brow. Markings greyish brown in form of two anterior fasciae and subapical blotch accompanied by a weak suffusion posterior to median cell; some black spots on markings. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing cream white basally, suffused with brown on periphery; strigulation brownish. Cilia whitish with brownish parts.

Variation. Wing span between 19.5 mm and 22 mm in ♂♂ (mean 20.85 mm, n = 10) Ground colour of forewing cream brown to brownish; strigulation occasionally dense, fine; some brown spots and strigulae; markings reduced to various degrees.

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♀ (Fig. 3). Wing span 21 mm. Similar to ♂, apex more pointed and costa slightly deeper concave postmedially than in ♂. Markings reduced. No corethrogyne scaling present on venter of abdominal segments VI and VII.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 37). Uncus slender; costa of valva as long as sacculus; the latter with small postmedian lobe; transtilla with two spiny dorsal prominences; phallus bent upwards at zone; coecum penis broad, short; cornuti a bunch of moderate spines.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 67). Sterigma subsquare, rather straight proximally, with pair of submedian lobes beyond ostium bursae; sclerite of colliculum fairly long followed by a membranous cup; almost entire ductus bursae sclerotized, broad at corpus bursae; signum small.

Sisurcana alticolana sp. n.

(Figs. 4, 38)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Azuay Prov., 22 km SO Gualaceo > Plan de Milagro, Cordillera Zapote Naida, 3300 m, 6. x. 2000, leg. V. Pelz"; GU-1026-V.P. (CVPR, eventually SMFL). — No paratypes.

Etymology: The species epithet refers to the distribution of the species at high altitudes of the Andes. Latin: altus — high, colere — to inhabit. The name is defined as a noun in apposition.

Diagnosis

Sisurcana alticolana sp. n. is similar (and probably closely related) to *S. llaviucana* sp. n. but distinguished by the more slender forewing and the more oblique termen; ♂ genitalia with longer phallus and shorter uncus.

Description

♂ (Fig. 4). Wing span 25.5 mm. Head and thorax brownish, colar tinged with black; labial palpus 1.8, above concolorous with head, laterally red-brown. Costa of forewing weakly convex; apex pointed; termen moderately oblique. Ground colour pale brownish, darker in terminal third, sparsely dotted with black; basal and dorsal areas of wing suffused and dotted with black. Cilia concolorous with distal part of wing. Hindwing whitish cream, weakly tinged with brownish on periphery, distinctly spotted with grey-brown; cilia whitish tinged with grey-brown.

♀ unknown.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 38). Uncus moderately long, slender, broadening terminally; sacculus rather broad, with a flat ventropostmedian lobe; dorsal prominences of transtilla sublateral, short spiny; phallus slender, weakly curved; coecum penis moderate, slender; cornuti a group of rather short spines.

Sisurcana papallactana sp. n.

(Figs. 5, 6, 39, 68)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Napo-Prov., 5 km W Papallacta, Laguna Papallacta, 3430 m, 0°22′27″ S, 78°9′50″ W, 28. x. 2002, sta 40, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-1521-V.P. (CVPR, eventually SMFL).

Paratypes (1 ♂, 1 ♀, both Ecuador): 1 ♂ (GU-2005-V.P.), same data as holotype. 1 ♀ (GU-2697-V.P.), Napo-Prov., 1 km W Papallacta, 3350 m, 0°22′25″ S, 78°2′10″ W, 21.–23. xii. 2004, leg. V. Pelz. All CVPR.

Etymology: The species name refers to the type locality. It is defined as noun in apposition.

Diagnosis

Sisurcana papallactana sp. n. is similar to *S. llaviucana* sp. n. and *S. alticolana* sp. n.; facies similar to *S. llaviucana* sp. n. but hindwing darker, brownish. ♂ genitalia of *S. papallactana* sp. n. differ from the two mentioned species by the ventrally bent phallus and the long cornuti; ♀ genitalia in the much shorter sclerite of ductus bursae.

Description

♂ (Fig 5). Wing span 23 mm in HT, 21.5 mm in ♂ PT. Head and thorax brownish grey; labial palpus 2.5, concolorous with head dorsally, rust coloured laterally. Forewing broad, expanding posteriorly; costa slightly concave medially; apex distinct, pointed; termen uniformly convex. Ground colour cinnamon brown, paler costally than in remainders; strigulation brown, sparse. Markings pale brown consisting of postbasal and submedian fasciae and a fascia extending from subapical part of costa to before tornus; elongate-triangular bloch beyond mid-costa. Cilia brownish. Hindwing greyish brown strigulated with brown, darkest on periphery; cilia slightly paler than wing.

♀ (Fig. 6). Wing span 23 mm. Similar to ♂ but in forewing apex more pointed and costa deeper concave medially. Ground colour brownish cream reticulated ligther cream grey. Hindwing brownish white basally, tinged brownish on periphery, with pale brown strigulation. No corethrogyne scaling present.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 39). Uncus slender; costa of valva longer than sacculus; sacculus distinctly concave postbasally; dorsal prominences of transtilla sublateral, minutely spiny; phallus rather short; coecum penis strout; cornuti a group of long spines.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 68). Sterigma as in *S. llaviucana* sp. n.; sclerites of ductus bursae short; signum larger than in the mentioned species.

Sisurcana chromotarpa Razowski & Pelz, 2004

(Figs. 7, 40)

Material examined (6 ♂♂, all Ecuador): 1 ♂ (GU-1164-V.P.), Morona-Santiago-Prov., Macas, Proaño > Inapula, CREA-Domono, 1100 m, 2. x. 2000, leg. V. Pelz. 2 ♂♂ (GU-1816-V.P., GU-2483-V.P.), Pastaza-Prov., 10 km NO Puyo, 1000 m, 1°23′25″ S, 77°59′45″ W, 18.–19. vi. 2003, leg. V. Pelz. 1 ♂ (GU-1568-V.P.), Napo-Prov., 12 km SSE Cosanga, 2120 m, 0°37′26″ S, 77°48′51″ W, 24. x. 2002, sta 36, leg. Gielis & Pelz. 1 ♂ (GU-1793-V.P.), Napo-Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0°38′56″ S, 77°47′34″ W, 23.–26. vi. 2003, leg. V. Pelz. 1 ♂ (GU-2801-V.P.), Napo-Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0°37′13″ S, 77°49′29″ W, 23. x. 2002, sta 35, leg. Gielis & Pelz. All CVPR.

This species was described from Morona-Santiago Province (1100 m) and seems more widespread at low and

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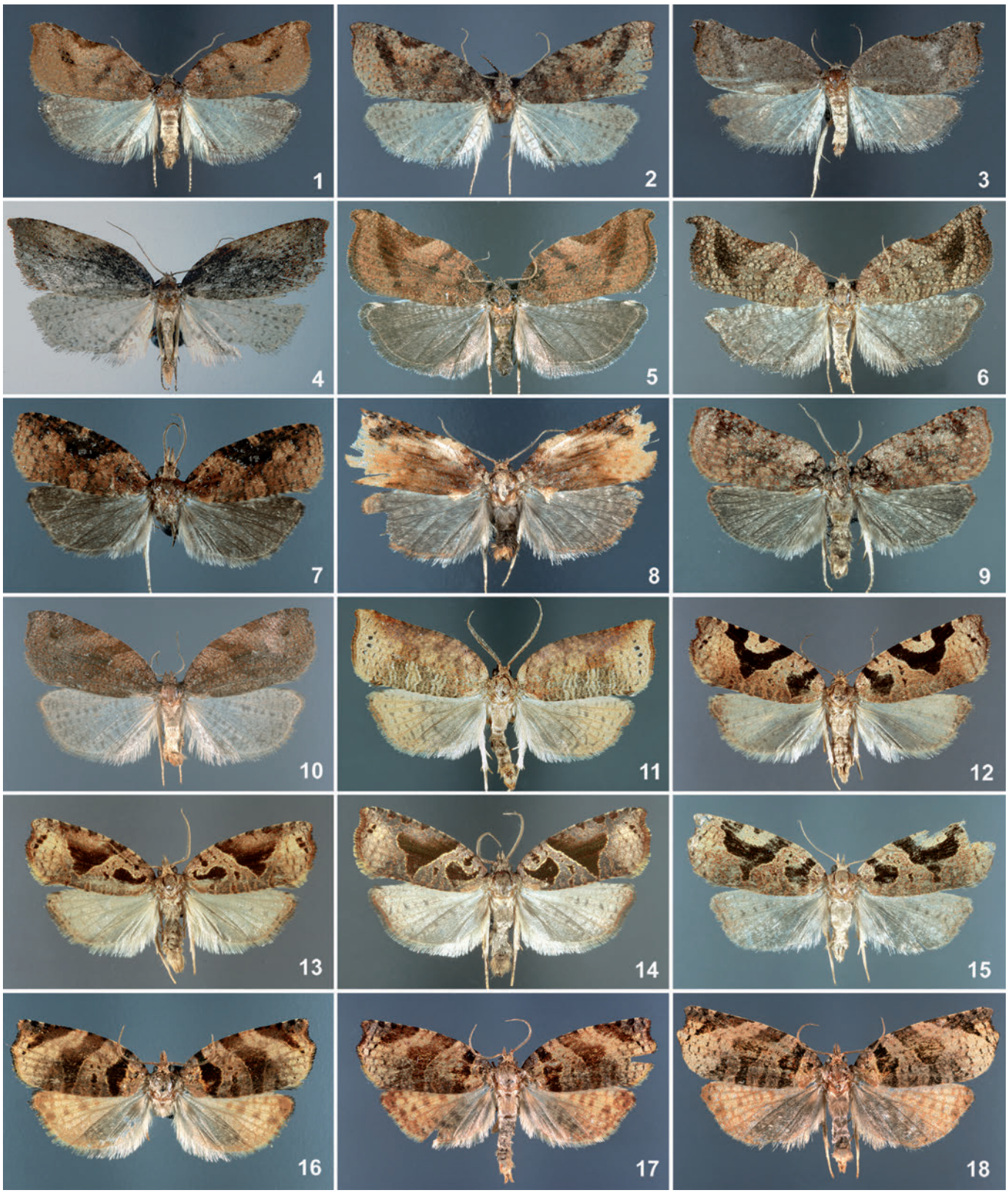

Figs. 1–36: Ecuadorian Atteriini, adults. **Figs. 1–3:** *Sisurcana llaviucana* sp. n., **1:** HT ♂, **2:** PT ♂ (GU-2241-V.P.), **3:** PT ♀ (GU-2202-V.P.). **Fig. 4:** *Sisurcana alticolana* sp. n., HT ♂. **Figs. 5, 6:** *Sisurcana papallactana* sp. n., **5:** HT ♂, **6:** PT ♀ (GU-2697-V.P.). **Fig. 7:** *Sisurcana chromotarpa* Razowski & Pelz, 2004, ♂ (GU-1793-V.P.), Ws 25 mm. **Fig. 8:** *Sisurcana bifurcana* sp. n., HT ♂. **Fig. 9:** *Sisurcana topina* Razowski & Pelz, 2004, ♂ (GU-2474-V.P.), Ws 21 mm. **Fig. 10:** *Sisurcana antisanae* sp. n., HT ♂. **Fig. 11:** *Sisurcana triangulifera* sp. n., HT ♂. **Figs. 12, 13:** *Sisurcana ranunculata* (Meyrick, 1912), **12:** ♀ (GU-2912-V.P.), Ws 26 mm, **13:** ♂ (GU-2940-V.P.), Ws 24 mm. **Figs. 14, 15:** *Sisurcana analogana* sp. n., **14:** PT ♂ (GU-2545-V.P.), **15:** PT ♀ (GU-2566-V.P.). **Figs. 16–18:** *Sisurcana fasciana* sp. n., **16:** HT ♂, **17:** PT ♂ (GU-2169-V.P.) Ws 27.5 mm, **18:** PT ♂ (GU-1542-V.P.) Ws 30 mm.

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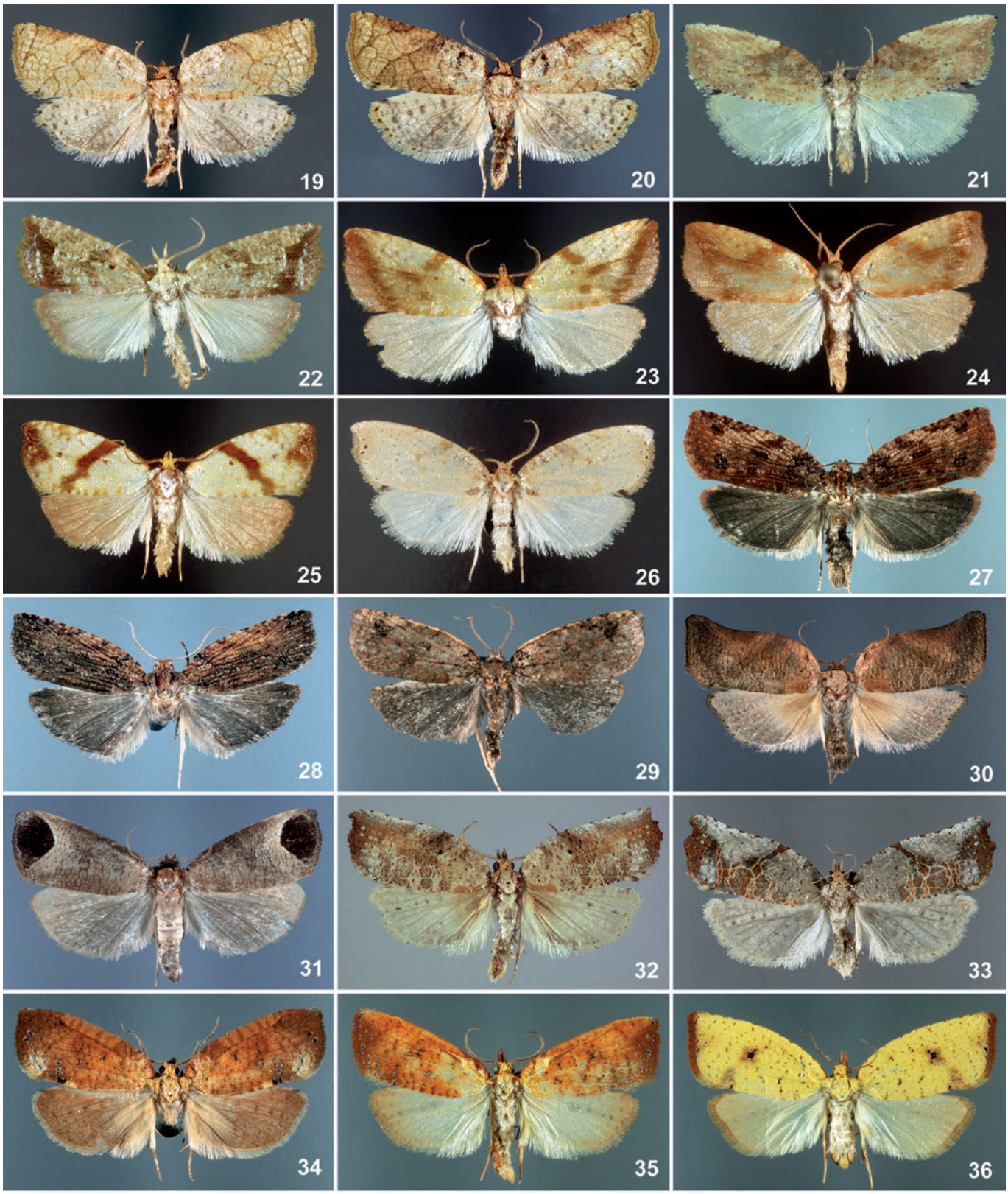

Fig. 19: *Sisurcana ?procidua* Razowski & Pelz, 2004, ♂ (GU-2086-V.P.), Ws 19 mm. **Fig. 20:** *Sisurcana procidua* Razowski & Pelz, 2004, PT ♂ (GU-2087-V.P.), Ws 18.5 mm. **Fig. 21:** *Sisurcana sectator* Razowski & Becker, 2004, ♂ (GU-3040-V.P.), Ws 19 mm. **Fig. 22:** *Sisurcana aluminias* (Meyrick, 1912), ♂ (GU-2446-V.P.), Ws 25 mm. **Figs. 23, 24:** *Sisurcana cirrhochlaena* sp. n., **23:** HT ♂, **24:** PT ♂ (GU-3161-V.P.), Ws 20 mm. **Fig. 25:** *Sisurcana citrochyta* (Meyrick, 1926), ♂ (GU-2481-V.P.), Ws 20.5 mm. **Fig. 26:** *Sisurcana firmuncus* sp. n., HT ♂. **Fig. 27:** *Sisurcana umbellifera* (Meyrick, 1926), ♂ (GU-2439-V.P.), Ws 26 mm. **Fig. 28:** *Sisurcana ?umbellifera* (Meyrick, 1926), ♂ (GU-1797-V.P.), Ws 24 mm. **Fig. 29:** *Sisurcana spinana* sp. n., HT ♂. **Fig. 30:** *Archipimima sinuocostana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006, ♂ (GU-1545-V.P.), Ws 29 mm. **Fig. 31:** *Anacrusis napoensis* sp. n., HT ♂. **Figs. 32, 33:** *Anacrusis erioheir* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006, **32:** ♂ (GU-2900-V.P.), Ws 26 mm, **33:** ♀ (GU-2923-V.P.), Ws 29 mm. **Fig. 34:** *Holoptygma lurida* (Meyrick, 1912), ♂ (GU-1799-V.P.), Ws 25 mm. **Figs. 35, 36:** *Holoptygma sarahpelzae* sp. n., **35:** HT ♂, **36:** PT ♀ (GU-2442-V.P.), Ws 25 mm.

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middle elevations in the eastern slope of the Andes judging from the newly collected specimens.

Remark. The ♂♂ from Puyo are with a wing span of 20 mm and 21 mm nearly of the same size as the HT (19 mm). The three ♂♂ found at higher altitudes near Cosanga are distinctly larger (wing span 25–27 mm).

*Sisurcana **bifurcana*** sp. n.

(Figs. 8, 41)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Napo-Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0°37′13″ S, 77°49′29″ W, 23. x. 2002, sta 35, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-1997-V.P. (CVPR, eventually SMFL). — No paratypes.

Etymology. The species epithet refers to the conspicuous bifurcation of the uncus; Latin: bifurcus — having two prongs. The name is defined as noun in apposition.

Diagnosis

Facies reminiscent of *S. heredographa* but forewing of *S. bifurcana* sp. n. with the subapical blotch; ♂ genitalia similar to those of *S. holographa,* differing chiefly in the shorter, distinctly bifurcate uncus and the shorter valva.

Description

♂ (Fig. 8). Wing span 23.5 mm. Head and thorax cream ferruginous, tegula browner; labial palpus over 1.5, concolorous with head. Ground colour of forewing cream preserved mainly before middle of costa, ochreous cream in terminal third of wing; dorsum and median area suffused with ferruginous, base tinged with brown. Markings rust brown, diffuse in basal area, indistinct in medial portion of wing; subapical blotch large, brownish ferruginous with brown and black spots. Cilia (worn) pale ferruginous cream at tornus. Hindwing brownish cream suffused and diffusely strigulated with grey-brown. Cilia more cream.

♀ unknown.

♂ **genitalia** (Fig. 41). Uncus short, deeply bifurcate; terminal plate of gnathos very broad; valva short, broad, convex caudally; costa convex in basal third; sacculus slender with small, pointed termination; transtilla simple without spiny prominence; phallus fairly broad; coecum penis stout; cornuti numerous short spines.

Sisurcana topina Razowski & Pelz, 2004

(Figs. 9, 42)

Material examined (5 ♂♂, all Ecuador): 1 ♂ (GU-1353-V.P.), Morona-Santiago-Prov., Macas, Proaño > Inapula, CREA-Domono, 1100 m, 28.–30. vi. 1999, leg. V. Pelz. 1 ♂ (GU-2480-V.P.), Tungurahua-Prov., 17 km E Baños, Río Verde, 1500 m, 1°24′11″ S, 78°17′22″ W, 1.–3. xii. 2004, leg. V. Pelz. 3 ♂♂ (GU-2473-V.P., GU-2474-V.P., GU-2475-V.P.), same locality but 16.–18. xii. 2004, leg. V. Pelz. All CVPR.

This species was described after a single ♂ from Morona-Santiago Province (1100 m).

*Sisurcana **antisanae*** sp. n.

(Figs. 10, 43)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Napo-Prov., 5 km W Papallacta, Laguna Papallacta, 3430 m, 0°22′27″ S, 78°9′50″ W, 28. x. 2002, sta 40, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-1548-V.P. (CVPR, eventually SMFL).

Paratype (1 ♂, GU-1550-V.P.): same data as holotype, CVPR.

Etymology: The species epithet refers to volcano Antisana located nearby the type locality. The name is defined herewith as noun in apposition.

Diagnosis

Sisurcana antisanae sp. n. is similar to *S. topina* but distinguished by the much paler hindwing and the shorter valva and terminal part of sacculus.

Description

♂ (Fig. 10). Wing span 29 mm in holotype, 27.5 mm in ♂ PT. Head and thorax brownish, tegula darker; labial palpus 2.0, dorsally concolorous with head, laterally coloured ferruginous rust. Costa of forewing gradually curved outwards beyond strong basal curvature; apex short, pointed; termen convexely rounded beneath postapical concavity. Ground colour pale brownish tinged with ferruginous, with minute, dense browner strigulation; dorsum and base suffused with brown. Markings brown: basal blotch indistinct, dorsal half of median fascia diffuse, subapical blotch subdivided into four parts. Cilia concolorous with suffusions. Hindwing dirty cream, tinged pale brownish ochreous terminally; strigulation dense, greyish. Cilia concolorous with wing.

Variation. In PT forewing strongly suffused with brown in dorsal half and terminal third of wing.

♀ unknown.

♂ **genitalia** (Fig. 43). Uncus slender, tapering to middle, with very short bifurcation; valva broad, convex caudally; sacculus nearly straight, with short termination; dorsal part of transtilla with two submedian, spiny convexities; phallus straight, slightly upcurved terminally; coecum penis directed proximally; cornuti a few short spines.

*Sisurcana **triangulifera*** sp. n.

(Figs. 11, 44)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Napo-Prov., 12 km SSE Cosanga, 2120 m, 0°37′26″ S, 77°48′51″ W, 24. x. 2002, sta 36, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-2103–V.P. (CVPR, eventually SMFL). — No paratypes.

Etymology: The species name refers to the shape of termination of sacculus; Latin: triangulum — a triangle, ferre — to carry. The name is defined as a noun in apposition.

Figs. 37–48: Atteriini, ♂ genitalia (ventral view) with phallus separated. **Fig. 37:** *Sisurcana llaviucana* sp. n., HT. **Fig. 38:** *Sisurcana alticolana* sp. n., HT. **Fig. 39:** *Sisurcana papallactana* sp. n., HT. **Fig. 40:** *Sisurcana chromotarpa* Razowski & Pelz, 2004 (GU-1793-V.P.). **Fig. 41:** *Sisurcana bifurcana* sp. n., HT. **Fig. 42:** *Sisurcana topina* Razowski & Pelz, 2004 (GU-2474-V.P.). **Fig. 43:** *Sisurcana antisanae* sp. n., HT. **Fig. 44:** *Sisurcana triangulifera* sp. n., HT. **Fig. 45:** *Sisurcana ranunculata* (Meyrick, 1912), (GU-2940-V.P.). **Fig. 46:** *Sisurcana analogana* sp. n., HT. **Figs. 47, 48:** *Sisurcana fasciana* sp. n., **47:** PT (GU-1542-V.P.), **48:** HT. — Scale bar for each figure 1.0 mm.

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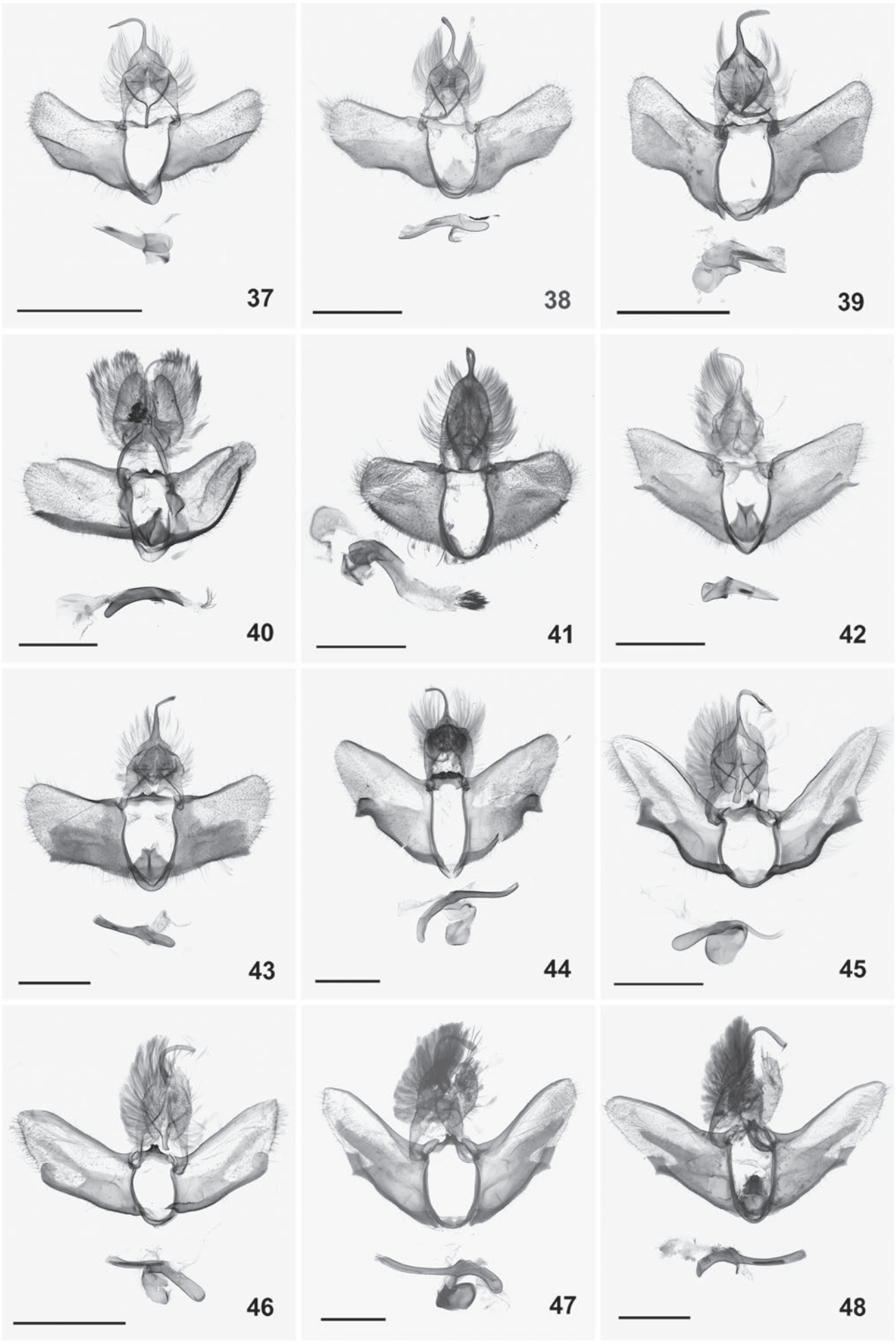

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Diagnosis

Habitus similar to *Archipimina archipiforma* Razowski & Pelz, 2004 but *S. triangulifera* sp. n. distinguished by the lack of blackish postbasal spot of forewing. ♂ genitalia reminiscent of those of S. *heredographa* but *S. triangulifera* sp. n. with the broader median part of transtilla and the subtriangular termination of sacculus.

Description

♂ (Fig. 11). Wing span 24 mm. Head and thorax brownish; labial palpus 1.5, concolorous with head. Costa of forewing distinctly convex basally; apex elongate, pointed; termen slightly sinuate with weak median angulation. Ground colour pale cinnamon cream, in dorsal area preserved in form of white transverse lines, tinged ferruginous along costa and in middle; costal spots and ill-defined lines brownish rust; dorsal suffusion and lines grey-brown. Markings rudimentary; transverse lines best preserved in costal area; large triangular blotch from middle of costa to apex. Cilia rust, creamer before apex and at tornus. Hindwing greyish, pale ferruginous cream in posterior half; strigulation and basal suffusion grey; cilia concolorous with adjacent parts of wing.

♂ **genitalia** (Fig. 44). Uncus slender beyond base, with small bifurcation; socii and gnathos slender; valva broad basally, tapering terminally; sacculus slender with subterminal rounded concavity and subtriangular terminal lobe; median part of transtilla broad, short, spiny; phallus slender, upcurved terminaly; coecum penis very long.

♀ unknown.

Sisurcana ranunculata (Meyrick, 1912)

(Figs. 12, 13, 45, 69)

Material examined (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, all Ecuador): 2 ♂♂ (GU-2940-V.P., GU-3136-V.P.), 1 ♀ (GU-2912-V.P.): Pichincha-Prov., 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Gralarias, 2068 m, 0°0′37″ S, 78°43′50″ W, 3.–5. xi. 2005, leg. V. Pelz. All CVPR.

This species was described from Colombia.

♂ **genitalia** (Fig. 45) of our specimens as in the LT. ♀ (Fig. 12) externally differs from the ♂ (Fig. 13) by the shape of the costal marking which is bracket-shaped, pale inside, and the basal marking which extends to costa. These differences are supposedly bound with the sexual dimorphism as an analogical case is found in the following species (*S. analogana* sp. n.). Abdomen with corethrogyne scaling on venter of segment VI.

♀ **genitalia** (so far undescribed, Fig. 69). Proximal portion of sterigma forming two broad, rounded lobes; distal portion of colliculum membranous, sclerite tubular, situated beyond middle of ductus bursae; signum broad basally.

Remarks. Powell (1986) included *ranunculata,* originally described on basis of 15 ♂♂ from San Antonio in *Cnephasia* Curtis, 1826 by Meyrick, in his new genus *Sisurcana* Powell, 1986 and mentioned that *S. ranunculata* might be the ♂ of *Tortrix ruptimacula* Dognin, 1904, described on basis of 1 ♀ from Loja-Province, Ecuador, which, however, he did not transfer to *Sisurcana* but as new combination to *Anacrusis* Zeller, 1877.

For the moment we refrain from transferring *An. ruptimacula* to *Sisurcana* until the ♂ is known, although the similarity of the ♀♀ of *S. ranunculata, S. analogana* sp. n. and *An. ruptimacula* supports Powell's opinion and all three may indeed belong to the same species group. *S. fasciana* sp. n. seems closely related as well judging from ♂ genitalia. Externally it differs by complete postbasal and median fascia. Therefore it is very unlikely conspecific with *A. ruptimacula* which has the most reduced fasciae of all known species in this group.

The ♂ genitalia of *S. ranunculata* and *S. analogana* sp. n. are typical for *Sisurcana*. The presence of corethrogyne scaling in the ♀♀ of both species though only present on venter of abdominal segment VI is the first case in *Sisurcana.* The ♀ genitalia of *An. ruptimacula* are figured and described in Razowski & Becker (2004) but without comment on corethrogyne scaling.

Sisurcana analogana sp. n.

(Figs. 14, 15, 46, 70)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Pichincha-Prov., 7 km NW Mindo, Sachatamia, 1700 m, 0°1′35″ S, 78°45′34″ W, 8.–11. xii. 2004, leg. V. Pelz"; GU-3134-V.P (CVPR, eventually SMFL).

Paratypes (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, all Ecuador): 2 ♂♂ (GU-2544-V.P., GU-2545-V.P.), 1 ♀ (GU-2566-V.P.), same data as HT, all CVPR.

Etymology: The species name refers to the similarity and a parallel development of sexual dimorphism in this species and *S. ranunculata;* Greek: analogos — analogical, adequate. The name is defined as a noun in apposition.

Diagnosis

Sisurcana analogana sp. n. is close to *S. ranunculata;* externally distinguished by a presence of the triangular blotch extending from costa to dorsum; ♂ genitalia of S. *analogana* sp. n. differ from *S. ranunculata* by the rounded termination of sacculus and the shorter, weakly curved phallus; ♀ genitalia distinguished chiefly by much larger signum.

Description

♂ (Fig. 14). Wing span 19 mm in HT (in ♂ PT 21 mm). Head brownish cream; labial palpus 2.0, concolorous to head; thorax browner than head. Shape of forewing

Figs. 49–60: Atteriini, ♂ genitalia (ventral view) with phallus separated. **Fig. 49:** *Sisurcana fasciana* sp. n., PT (GU-2169-V.P.). **Fig. 50:** *Sisurcana ?procidua* Razowski & Pelz, 2004 (GU-2086-V.P.). **Fig. 51:** *Sisurcana procidua* Razowski & Pelz, 2004, PT (GU-2087-V.P.). **Fig. 52:** *Sisurcana sectator* Razowski & Becker, 2004 (GU-3040-V.P.). **Fig. 53:** *Sisurcana aluminias* (Meyrick, 1912) (GU-2949-V.P.). **Figs. 54, 55:** *Sisurcana cirrhochlaena* sp. n., **54:** HT ♂, **55:** PT (GU-3161-V.P.), Ws 20 mm. **Fig. 56:** *Sisurcana citrochyta* (Meyrick, 1926) (GU-2481-V.P.). **Fig. 57:** *Sisurcana firmuncus* sp. n., HT. **Fig. 58:** *Sisurcana umbellifera* (Meyrick, 1926), (GU-2439-V.P.). **Fig. 59:** *Sisurcana ?umbellifera* (Meyrick, 1926), (GU-1797-V.P.). **Fig. 60:** *Sisurcana spinana* sp. n., HT. — Scale bar for each figure 1.0 mm.

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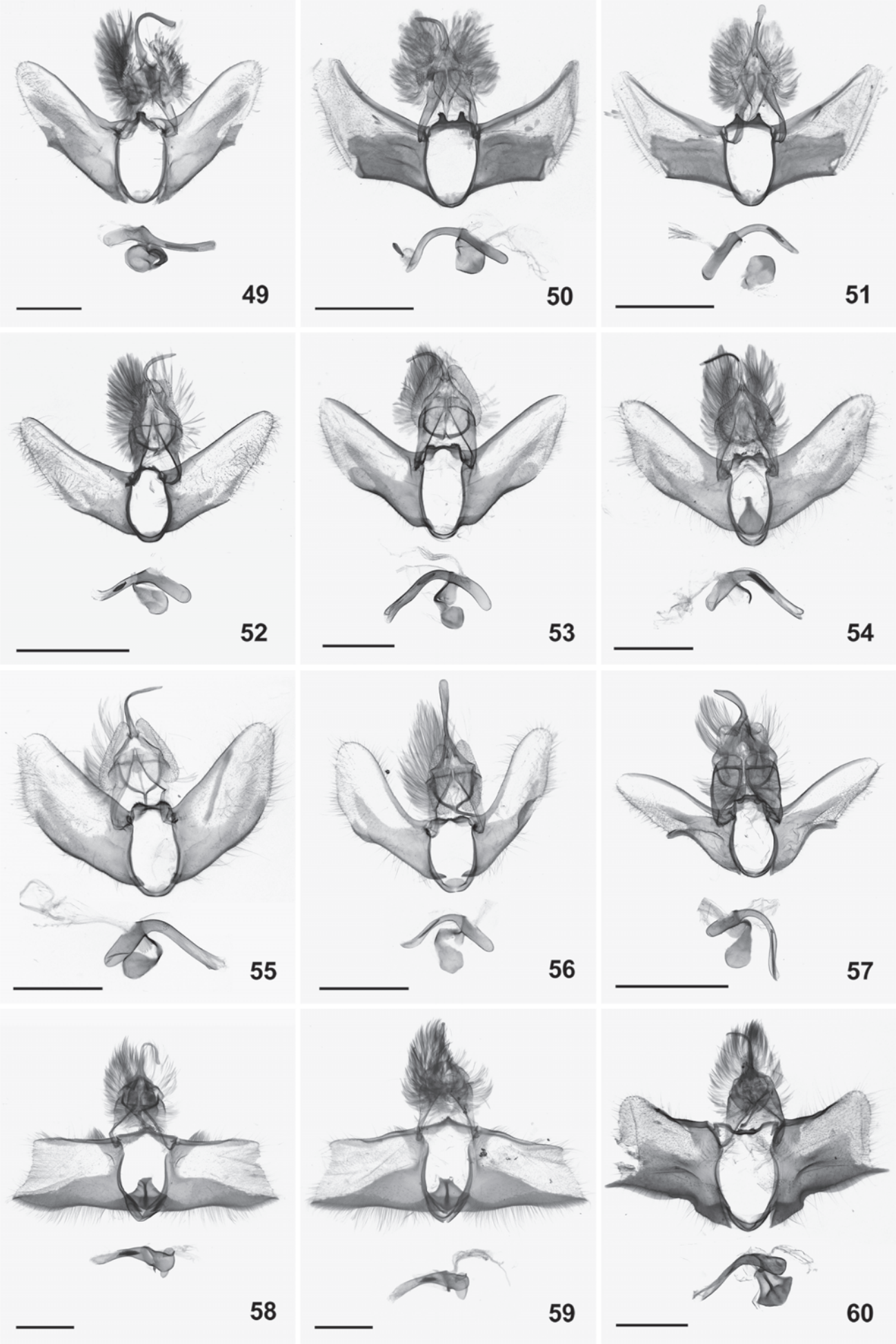

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similar to that in *S. ranunculata*; ground colour brownish cream suffused with grey-brown chiefly in dorsal and subapical areas; strigulation fine, brownish; some larger elements darker, pale edged. Markings dark brown edged with whitish consisting of mediopostbasal blotch extending proximally to costa, not connected with two following lines; median blotch triangular, atrophic in costal part posteriorly, followed by a few concolorous spots; a series of small brown spots from third of them to midtermen. Cilia ferruginous brown, more cream at dorsum. Hindwing cream, whiter towards base, tinged with grey in anal area, with pale rust in apical portion; strigulation grey. Cilia whitish tinged with grey and rust in apical portion.

♀ (Fig. 15). Wing span 27 mm. Similar to ♂ but median marking bracket-shape, pale inside, almost reachig dorsum and postbasal blotch connected with costa by a fascia. Abdomen with corethrogyne scaling on venter of segment VI.

♂ **genitalia** (Fig. 46). Uncus slender; ventral edge of sacculus indistinctly concave near middle, termination rounded; median part of transtilla short; phallus weakly bent; coecum penis long; cornuti some very long spines.

♀ **genitalia** (Fig. 70). Proximal lobes of sterigma broad, well distanced from one another; sclerite of colliculum at least twice as long as signum.

Sisurcana fasciana sp. n.

(Figs. 16–18, 47–49)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Napo-Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0°38′56″ S, 77°47′34″ W, 23.–26. VI. 2003, leg. V. Pelz"; GU-1830-V.P. (CVPR, eventually SMFL).

Paratypes (2 ♂♂, both Ecuador): 1 ♂ (GU-1542-V.P.), Zamora-Chinchipe-Prov., 22 km E Loja, PN Podocarpus, San Francisco Ranger Stn., 2200 m, 3°59′15″ S, 79°5′37″ W, 9. x. 2002, sta 22, leg. Gielis & Pelz. 1 ♂ (GU-2169-V.P.), Napo-Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0°37′13″ S, 77°49′29″ W, 26. x. 2002, sta 38, leg. Gielis & Pelz. All CVPR.

Etymology: The species epithet refers to the complete postbasal fascia of the forewing; Latin: FASCIA — a band. It is defined herewith as noun in apposition.

Diagnosis

Similar to *S. ranunculata,* but *S. fasciana* sp. n. is distinguished by the complete postbasal fascia and the weakly bent phallus; from *S. analogana* sp. n. *S. fasciana* sp. n. is distinguished by the pointed subterminal prominence of sacculus.

Description

♂ (Figs. 16–18). Wing span 24 mm in HT. Head pale brownish cinnamon, thorax browner than head; labial palpus 2.5, concolorous with head. Shape of forewing similar to this in *S. ranunculata*. Ground colour ferruginous cream, paler in tornal than in costal area, suffused with brownish in dorsal half; strigulation and some spots brown. Markings brownish except for postbasal fascia which is dark brown; median fascia broadest medially, diffuse towards tornus; subapical blotch extending towards mid-tornus, marked by a few brown spots along costa. Cilia pale ferruginous, rust brown in costal half terminally, cream in tornal portion. Hindwing cream ferruginous, tinged with grey in basal area; strigulation ferruginous, diffuse. Cilia concolorous with middle of wing, more rust at apex, nearly cream in anal portion.

Variation. PT larger with wing span of 27.5 and 30 mm. Strigulation of forewing and hindwing more prominent in PT.

♀ unknown.

♂ **genitalia** (Figs. 47–49). Uncus slightly broadening terminally, costa of valva slightly depressed near base; sacculus slender, expanding terminally, with small, pointed subterminal prominence; median part of transtilla moderate; phallus bent, slightly upcurved; coecum penis more than twice shorter than postzonal part of phallus; cornuti a few fairly long spines.

Sisurcana procidua Razowski & Pelz, 2004

(Figs. 19, 20, 50, 51)

Material examined: 1 ♂ (GU-2086-V.P.), Ecuador, Zamora-Chinchipe-Prov., 22 km E Loja, PN Podocarpus, San Francisco Ranger Stn., 2200 m, 3°59′15″ S, 79°5′37″ W, 9. x. 2002, sta 22, leg. Gielis & Pelz, CVPR.

S. procidua was described from Alshi, Morona-Santiago Province, on the basis of 4 ♂♂. We complete that description with an observation that the costobasal area of forewing is covered with erect, specialized scales. The specimen from Loja differs from the type series by the more slender dorsal processes of transtilla well separated from one the other. We illustrate it here in comparison with one PT (GU-2087-V.P.) but leave it for the moment indetermined until more material is at hand.

Sisurcana sectator Razowski & Becker, 2004

(Figs. 21, 52)

Material examined (5 ♂♂, all Ecuador): 1 ♂ (GU-2936-V.P.), Pichincha-Prov., 7 km SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, 2300 m, 0°0′41″ S, 78°41′17″ W, 30. x. 2005, leg. V. Pelz. 4 ♂♂ (GU-3040-V.P., GU-3039-V.P.), same locality but F-Trail, 2258 m, 0°0′54″ S, 78°41′4″ W, 1. XI. 2005, leg. V. Pelz. All CVPR.

The species was described on the basis of a ♂♀ from Maldonado, Carchi Province, collected at 2200 m.

Sisurcana aluminias (Meyrick, 1912)

(Figs. 22, 53)

Material examined (3 ♂♂, all Ecuador): 1 ♂ (GU-2949-V.P.), Pichincha-Prov., 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Gralarias, 2068 m, 0°0′37″ S, 78°43′50″ W, 3.–5. XI. 2005, leg. V. Pelz. 2 ♂♂ (GU-2565-V.P., GU-2446-V.P.), Pichincha-Prov., 7 km NW Mindo, Sachatamia, 1700 m, 0°1′35″ S, 78°45′34″ W, 8.–11. XII. 2004, leg. V. Pelz. All CVPR.

This species was described from Colombia. A ♀ externally very similar to the LT of this species was mentioned by Razowski (2004) from Septimo Paraiso Reserve, Pichincha-Province, situated near Mindo at ca. 1300 m.

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The ♂♂ examined were found nearby and do not differ from the ♂ LT; they support the possible conspecifity of that ♀ with *S. aluminias*.

The specimens reported from the surroundings of Macas, Morona-Santiago-Province, as *S. aluminias* by Razowski & Pelz (2004) represent a new species described below.

Remarks. There is a mistake in Razowski & Pelz (2004) in the explanations of figures: fig. 46 (not fig. 47) represents the ♂ (GU-939-V.P.) of *S. citrochyta.* The ♂ illustrated in fig. 47 (GU-890-V.P.) shows *S. cirrhochlaena* sp. n. described below.

Sisurcana cirrhochlaena sp. n.

(Figs. 23, 24, 54, 55)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Napo-Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0°38′56″ S, 77°47′34″ W, 23.–26. vi. 2003, leg. V. Pelz"; GU-1781-V.P. (CVPR, eventually SMFL).

Paratypes (7 ♂♂, all Ecuador): 1 ♂ (GU-1165-V.P.), Morona-Santiago-Prov., Macas, Proaño > Alshi, 5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27. ix.–4. x. 2000, leg. V. Pelz. 1 ♂ (GU-1166-V.P.), Morona-Santiago-Prov., Macas, Proaño > Inapula, CREA-Domono, 1100 m, 2. x. 2000, leg. V. Pelz. 2 ♂♂ (GU-3160-V.P., GU-3161-V.P.), same locality, but 30. iii.–2. iv. 1998, leg. V. Pelz. 1 ♂ (GU-890-V.P.), same locality, but 23.–26. iii. 1998, leg. V. Pelz. All CVPR. — 1 ♂ (GU-3162-V.P.), same locality, but 28.–30. vi. 1999, leg. V. Pelz (ISEZ). — 1 ♂ (GU-723-V.P.), same locality, but 27.–30. iv. 1998, leg. V. Pelz (PUCE).

Etymology: The species name refers to the colouration of forewing; Greek: cirrhos — yellow, chlaina — overcoat. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

Diagnosis

Sisurcana cirrhochlaena sp. n. is similar to *S. aluminias* but is distinguished by smooth ground colour of forewing (in *S. aluminias* ground colour of forewing is densely spotted with whitish) and a few ventroterminal dents of phallus (in *S. aluminias* thorns are ventromedian). Facies of *S. cirrhochlaena* sp. n. is similar to *S. citrochyta* but *S. citrochyta* with subtriangular terminal markings and club-shaped uncus.

Description

♂ (Figs. 23, 24). Wing span 24 mm in holotype. Head rust orange, antenna brownish, labial palpus 2.0, orange-rust dorsally and laterally; thorax yellowish rust-orange proximally. Ground colour of forewing yellow, suffusions and some spots pale ferruginous and orange; terminal area brownish rust with oblique diffuse fascia from apex of wing to tornus. Median fascia orange rust, consisting of well developed costal part and two spots near middle and near dorsum. Cilia concolorous with terminal part of wing. Hindwing cream suffused with ferruginous in distal half; cilia pale ferruginous cream.

Variation. Wing span 18–24 mm (mean 20.5 mm, n = 8). Suffusions of forewing markings more or less strong and complete; median part of median fascia often extending to terminal suffusion, atrophying towards dorsum.

♀ not known.

♂ **genitalia** (Figs. 54, 55). Uncus slender; socius, gnathos and transtilla similar to *S. aluminias;* phallus with ventroterminal thorns (a tendency to atrophy); cornuti: 12–13 slender spines.

Sisurcana citrochyta (Meyrick, 1926)

(Figs. 25, 56)

Material examined (4 ♂♂, all Ecuador): 2 ♂♂ (GU-1817-V.P., GU-2482-V.P.), Pastaza-Prov., 10 km NO Puyo, 1000 m, 1°23′25″ S, 77°59′45″ W, 18.–19. vi. 2003, leg. V. Pelz. 1 ♂ (GU-2481-V.P.), Tungurahua-Prov., 17 km E Baños, Río Verde, 1500 m, 1°24′11″ S, 78°17′22″ W, 1.–3. xii. 2004, leg. V. Pelz. 1 ♂, same locality, 16.–18. xii. 2004, leg. V. Pelz. All CVPR.

The species was described from E Ecuador and already recorded for the surroundings of Macas (Razowski & Pelz 2004), Misahualli and Río Verde with description of the ♀ (Razowski & Becker 2004).

Sisurcana firmuncus sp. n.

(Figs. 26, 57)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Napo-Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0°37′13″ S, 77°49′29″ W, 26. x. 2002, sta 38, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-2101-V.P. (CVPR, eventually SMFL). — No paratypes.

Etymology: The species name refers to the strong uncus; Latin: firmus — strong. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

Diagnosis

Similar to *S. citrochyta* and *S. heredographa* but in *S. firmuncus* sp. n. the uncus is short, median part of transtilla broad, sacculus with short, broad free termination and cornuti are longer than uncus.

Description

♂ (Fig. 26). Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish cream, labial palpus 2.0. Forewing weakly expanding terminally, costa gradually convex, termen concave beneath apex. Ground colour pale brownish cream with slight brownish suffusions and yellow-brown dots. Some dark brown dots in terminal part of wing. Remnants of markings brownish with some browner dots along edges. Cilia concolorous with suffusions. Hindwing light cream, cilia concolorous.

♀ not known.

♂ **genitalia** (Fig. 57). Uncus rather broad, expanding subterminally; socius large; valva tapering in distal part terminally, sacculus with short process; median part of transtilla broad, juxta extending dorsally; phallus slender, curved, 5 long slender cornuti.

Sisurcana umbellifera (Meyrick, 1926)

(Figs. 27, 28, 58, 59)

Material examined (7 ♂♂, all Ecuador): 3 ♂♂ (GU-2439-V.P., GU-2568-V.P., GU-2567-V.P.), Pichincha-Prov., 7 km NW Mindo, Sachatamia, 1700 m, 0°1′35″ S, 78°45′34″ W, 8.–11. xii. 2004, leg. V. Pelz. 1 ♂ (GU-2434-V.P.), same locality, 8.–11. xii. 2004, e.l. 9. i. 2005, leg. & cult. V. Pelz. 2 ♂♂ (GU-2918-V.P., GU-2926-V.P.), Pichincha-Prov., 7 km

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SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, 2300 m, 0°0′41″ S, 78°41′17″ W, 30. x. 2005, leg. V. Pelz. 1 ♂ (GU-1797-V.P.), Napo-Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0°38′56″ S, 77°47′34″ W, 23.–26. vi. 2003, leg. V. Pelz. All CVPR.

Sisurcana umbellifera was described from Colombia. The type does not show any important difference to our specimens from the western slope of the Andes in the Pichincha-Province.

The ♂ from the eastern slopes of the Andes: Cosanga, (Figs. 28, 59) differs from the remainders in a small dorsal part of the transtilla and may represent another taxon. Further material is required to elucidate its taxonomic status.

Sisurcana spinana sp. n.

(Figs. 29, 60)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Napo-Prov., 12 km SSE Cosanga, 2120 m, 0°37′26″ S, 77°48′51″ W, 24. x. 2002, sta 36, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-1569-V.P. (CVPR, eventually SMFL).

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the long free termination of the sacculus; Latin: spina — a thorn. The name is defined as noun in apposition.

Diagnosis

Sisurcana spinana sp. n. is similar to *S. umbellifera* but easily distinguished by the postbasal concavity of the sacculus and its long free termination, the double dorsal prominence of transtilla and the slender, bent phallus.

Description

♂ (Fig. 29). Wing span 27 mm. Head brownish, thorax darker; labial palpus 1.5, concolorous with head. Ground colour of forewing brownish cinnamon suffused with brownish. Markings reduced to some black spots at base, middle and subapical parts of wing. Cilia worn. Hindwing greyish brown with darker strigulation; cilia worn.

♀ unknown.

♂ **genitalia** (Fig. 60). Uncus slender with very short terminal bifurcation; valva broad with sclerite of costa ill-defined terminally; sacculus very strong, with postbasal concavity and large, pointed free termination; median part of transtilla with two small, spiny prominences; phallus slender, bent; coecum penis stout; cornuti a small group of short spines.

Archipimima sinuocostana Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006

(Figs. 30, 61)

Material examined: 3 ♂♂, GU-1545-V.P., GU-1546-V.P., Ecuador, Zamora-Chinchipe-Prov., 22 km E Loja, PN Podocarpus, San Francisco Ranger Stt, 2200 m, 3°59′15″ S, 79°5′37″ W, 9. x. 2002, sta 22, leg. Gielis & Pelz; CVPR.

Described from Morona-Santiago Province, Ecuador.

Anacrusis napoensis sp. n.

(Figs. 31, 62)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Napo-Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0°37′13″ S, 77°49′29″ W, 26. x. 2002, sta 38, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-2178-V.P. (CVPR, eventually SMFL). — No paratypes.

Etymology: The species name refers to province of the type locality. It is defined as noun in apposition.

Diagnosis

Similar to the Colombian *A. aerobatica* (Meyrick, 1917), but *A. napoensis* sp. n. distinguished by the indistinctly convex termen of forewing and the longer terminal blotch; ♂ genitalia distinguished chiefly by the weakly convex, apically rounded dorsosubterminal lobe of the uncus.

Description

♂ (Fig. 31). Wing span 26 mm. Head blackish brown, front cream to middle, above middle blackish brown; labial palpus 1.5, concolorous with head; thorax brownish with collar and tegula blackish brown. Costa of forewing weakly convex; apex short; termen weakly concave beneath apex, slightly convex in middle. Ground colour pale brown with weak ferruginous shades and white suffusion along proximal edge of terminal blotch; transverse strigulation brownish, strongest in postbasal and median parts of wing. Markings: indistinct, brown costal costal portion of median fascia and large blackish brown terminal blotch almost reaching tornus. Cilia brownish, tinged with black terminally. Hindwing brownish tinged with ferruginous terminally; cilia paler than wing.

♀ unknown.

♂ **genitalia** (Fig. 62). Dorsosubterminal lobe of uncus moderate, rounded apically; terminal lobes of uncus rounded; socii and gnathos as in *A. aerobatica;* valva typical of the genus with sclerite along submedian part of disc; sacculus reaching ca. $^1/_3$ length of valva; phallus simple, curved; in vesica one cornutus.

Anacrusis erioheir Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006

(Figs. 32, 33, 63, 71)

Material examined (6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, all Ecuador): 2 ♂♂ (GU-2900-V.P.), Pichincha-Prov., 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Gralarias, 2068 m, 0°0′37″ S, 78°43′50″ W, 3.–5. xi. 2005, leg. V. Pelz. 1 ♀ (GU-2923-V.P.), same locality, 2050 m, 0°0′33″ S, 78°44′15″ W, 27. ix.–5. x. 2005, leg. D. Ross & J. Miller. 2 ♂♂ (GU-2909-V.P.), Pichincha-Prov., 7 km SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, F-Trail, 2258 m, 0°0′54″ S, 78°41′4″ W, 1. xi. 2005, leg. V. Pelz. 1 ♂ (GU-1362-V.P.), Morona-Santiago-Prov., Macas, Proaño > Alshi,

Figs. 61–66: Atteriini, ♂ genitalia (ventral view) with phallus separated. **Fig. 61:** *Archipimima sinuocostana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006 (GU-1545-V.P.). **Fig. 62:** *Anacrusis napoensis* sp. n., HT. **Fig. 63:** *Anacrusis erioheir* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006 (GU-2900-V.P.). **Fig. 64:** *Holoptygma lurida* (Meyrick, 1912) (GU-1799-V.P.). **Figs. 65, 66:** *Holoptygma sarahpelzae* sp. n., **65:** HT, **66:** PT (GU-2941-V.P.). — **Figs. 67–72:** Atteriini, ♀ genitalia (ventral view). **Fig. 67:** *Sisurcana llaviucana* sp. n., PT (GU-2202-V.P.). **Fig. 68:** *Sisurcana papallactana* sp. n., PT (GU-2697-V.P.). **Fig. 69:** *Sisurcana ranunculata* (Meyrick, 1912), (GU-2912-V.P.). **Fig. 70:** *Sisurcana analogana* sp. n., PT (GU-2566-V.P.). **Fig. 71:** *Anacrusis erioheir* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006, (GU-2923-V.P.). **Fig. 72:** *Holoptygma sarahpelzae* sp. n., PT (GU-2564-V.P.). — Scale bar for each figure 1.0 mm.

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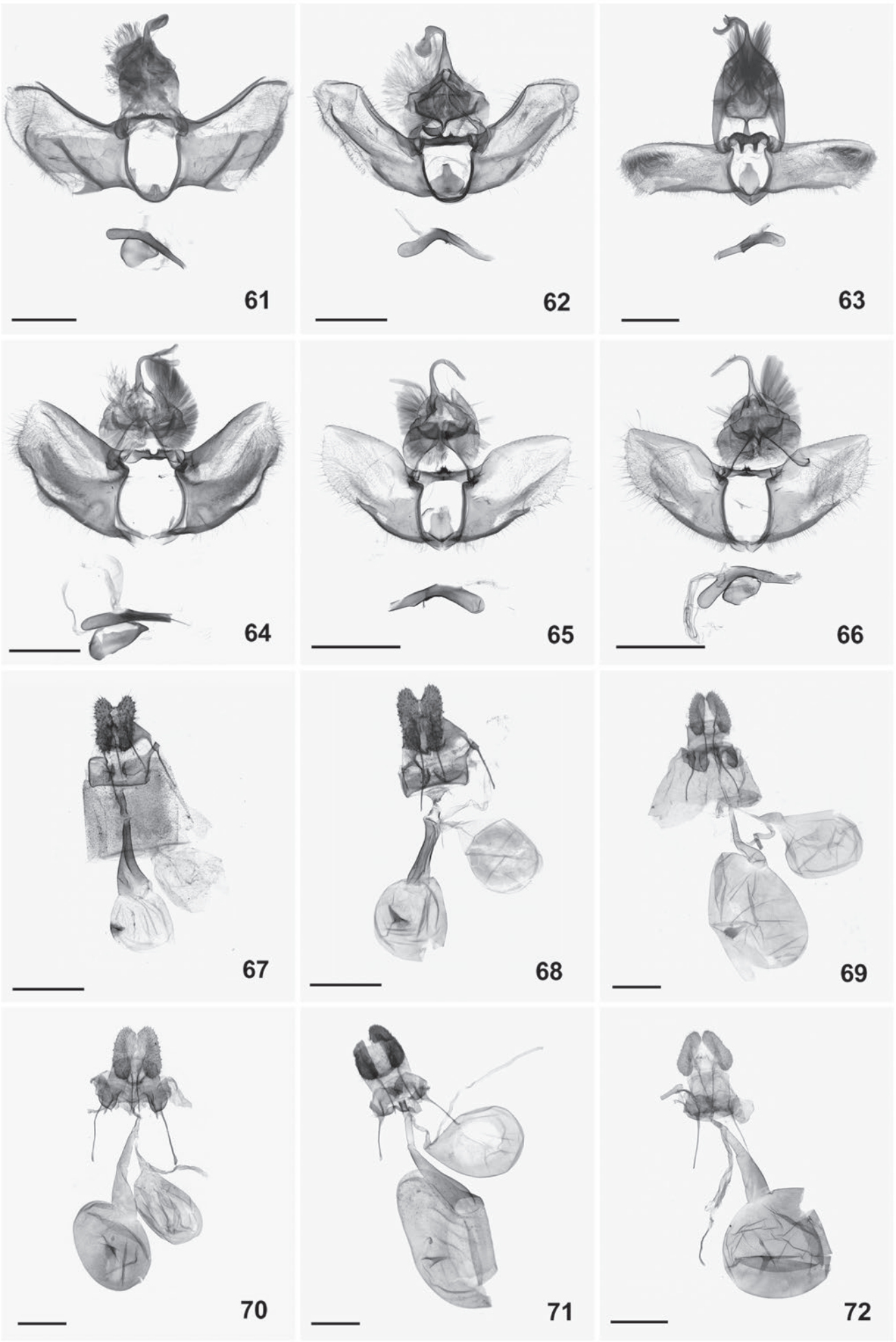

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5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27. IX.–4. X. 2000, leg. V. PELZ. 1 ♂ (GU-2172-V.P.), Napo-Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0°37′13″ S, 77°49′29″ W, 26. X. 2002, sta 38, leg. GIELIS & PELZ. All CVPR.

Described from Morona-Santiago-Province, Ecuador. Fresh specimen with distinct white and greyish white suffusions in costal and dorsoterminal parts of forewing. Sexual dimorphism: ♂♂ (Fig. 32) with pale ochreous brownish suffusion of dorsobasal part of forewing and beyond middle subcostally; similar suffusion at base of hindwing.

♀ (Fig. 33) with grey suffusion of base of hindwing and distinct pinkish, edged with white fasciae in dorsal portion of forewing. Corethrogyne scaling present on venter of abdominal segments VI and VII.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 71). Distal part of sterigma forming a pair of rounded lateral lobes; sclerite of colliculum short; proximal half of ductus bursae sclerotized, tapering towards middle; signus large, pointed, with reduced basal plate.

Holoptygma lurida (MEYRICK, 1912)

(Figs. 34, 64)

Material examined (9 ♂♂, all Ecuador): 1 ♂ (GU-1147-V.P.), Morona-Santiago-Prov., Macas, Proaño > Alshi, 5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27. IX.–4. X. 2000, leg. V. PELZ. 1 ♂ (GU-1655-V.P.), Tungurahua-Prov., 20 km E Baños, San Francisco, 1290 m, 1°24′39″ S, 78°14′23″ W, 26. IX. 2002, sta 8, leg. GIELIS & PELZ. 1 ♂, same locality, 21. X. 2002, sta 33, leg. GIELIS & PELZ. 1 ♂, Tungurahua-Prov., 17 km E Baños, Río Verde, 1500 m, 1°24′11″ S, 78°17′22″ W, 1.–3. XII. 2004, leg. V. PELZ. 1 ♂ (GU-2462-V.P.), same locality, 16.–18. XII. 2004, leg. V. PELZ. 1 ♂ (GU-1567-V.P.), Napo-Prov., 12 km SSE Cosanga, 2120 m, 0°37′26″ S, 77°48′51″ W, 24. X. 2002, sta 36, leg. GIELIS & PELZ. 1 ♂, Napo-Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0°38′56″ S, 77°47′34″ W, 25. X. 2002, sta 37, leg. GIELIS & PELZ. 1 ♂, same locality, 30. IX. 2002, sta 12, leg. GIELIS & PELZ. 1 ♂ (GU-1799-V.P.), same locality, 23.–26. VI., e.p. 30. VI. 2003, leg. V. PELZ. All CVPR.

This species was described from Colombia and subsequently recorded from Cordillera de Carabaya, Peru (POWELL 1986). From Ecuador it was already mentioned by RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2004) and by RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2004). The species appears to be widespread at lower and middle elevations of the eastern slopes of the Andes in Ecuador.

Holoptygma sarahpelzae sp. n.

(Figs. 35, 36, 65, 66, 72)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Pichincha-Prov., 7 km NW Mindo, Sachatamia, 1700 m, 0°1′35″ S, 78°45′34″ W, 8.–11. XII. 2004, leg. V. PELZ"; GU-2443-V.P. (CVPR, eventually SMFL).

Paratypes (9 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, all Ecuador): 7 ♂♂ (GU-2444-V.P., GU-2563-V.P.), 2 ♀♀ (GU-2442-V.P., GU-2564-V.P.), same data as holotype. 2 ♂♂ (GU-2941-V.P.), Pichincha-Prov., 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Gralarias, 2068 m, 0°0′37″ S, 78°43′50″ W, 3.–5. XI. 2005, leg. V. PELZ. All CVPR.

Etymology: The species name is a patronym for the daughter of the junior author. It is a noun in apposition.

Diagnosis

Costal fold and colouration reminescent of those of *Holoptygma lurida* (MEYRICK, 1912), but in *H. sarahpelzae* sp. n. the valva is weakly sclerotized postmedially. Similar also to *Archipimima cosmoscelis* (MEYRICK, 1932) described from from Santa Catharina, Brazil, but distinguished by the yellow forewing, the small median group of spines of dorsal part of transtilla, and the ventropostmedian convexity of phallus.

Description

♂ (Fig. 35). Wing span 24 mm in HT, in PT 20 mm to 24.5 mm (mean 23,17 mm, n = 9). Head yellow, antenna tinged with orange; labial palpus 3.0, orange-rust dorsally and laterally; thorax yellow, with collar and tegula, at least in part, orange. Costa of forewing weakly convex, termen slightly oblique, almost straight medially; costal fold nearly uniformly broad, emarginate at base, tapering terminally; basal area with erect scales. Ground colour yellow with orange suffusions; termen suffused with orange brown; strigulae and spots brownish; refractive, bluish silver spots mainly in terminal part of wing. Markings rudimentary, diffuse. Hindwing yellowish cream tinged with orangeous on periphery; strigulation sparse, brownish. Cilia concolorous with terminal part of wing, cream in anal portion.

♀ (Fig. 36). Wing span 25 mm. Head and thorax dark yellow; labial palpus 3.0, orange dorsally and laterally. Base of forewing costa more strongly convex than in ♂. Ground colour dark yellow, in terminal part suffused with ferruginous; numerous ferruginous dots over the wing and some refractive dots near termen. Markings: brownish rust, remainders of median fascia in middle and before tornus. Abdomen with conspicuously blackish mixed with white corethrogyne scaling on venter of segment VI and VII.

♂ genitalia (Figs. 65, 66). Uncus slender with short terminal bifurcation and basal broadening; socii elongate-ovate; gnathos simple; valva broad with weakly sclerotized costa; sacculus to before middle of ventral edge of valva; median part of transtilla small, spiny; phallus slender, convex beyond middle ventrally; coecum penis large; cornuti fairly short.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 72). Sterigma broad with pair of posterior lobes, membranous in middle proximally; sclerite of colliculum subterminal; ductus seminalis originating just before colliculum; signum blade-shaped with moderate base.

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